

SCHEDULE FOR THIS PAGE

ON TUESDAYS:
News of Recent Science.
Amateur Photographic Points.
Notes for the Cyclers.

ON WEDNESDAYS:
Woman and Her World.
Of the Latest in Drama.
News of Music and Musicians.

ON THURSDAYS:
Notice of the Latest Inventions.
Pertinent Religious Comments.
Latest of Good Literature.

ON FRIDAYS:
News of the Farm.
Notes of the Labor World.
Topics of Domestic Circle.

ON SATURDAYS:
Points of Modern Hygiene.
Of Horses and Horsemen.
Latest of Fashion Hints.

AMUSEMENTS.

Blind Boone Concert Co.

GARFIELD HALL,

Tuesday Eve., March 1.

Tickets and seats on sale February 25,
10:30 a. m. office Pacific Express company,
first and Main streets.

Before the Camera



We are facing the work we have done.
We stand ready and fearless before the
photograph which we have made in the
past. The fact that they were well made
means that we are proud of our pleasure
in them. We make the photograph a
study which yields us reputation while it
gains us pleasure.

Genuine Platino or Steel Finish, \$2.50
a dozen.
Best Enamelled or Glossy Finish, \$1.50 a
dozen.

Baldwin Studio,

118 E. Douglas Avenue.

Exchange Stables.
Exchange Stables at Orlando and Still-
water. Make a specialty of carrying passengers
between these points. Also do a
general livery business. Traveling men's
patronage solicited.

SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
This remedy is intended especially for
coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and
influenza. It has become famous for its
cures of these diseases, over a large part
of the civilized world. The most flattering
testimonials have been received, giving
accounts of its good works; of the aggra-
vating and persistent coughs it has cured;
of severe colds that have yielded promptly
to its soothing effects; and of the danger-
ous attacks of croup it has cured, often
saving the life of the child. The extensive
use of it for whooping cough has shown
that it robs that disease of all dangerous
consequences. Sold by druggists.

Don't Quit Golf When Snow Flies.
But board the Santa Fe's quick California
Limited, bound for Los Angeles
links. They play there all winter; so
may you.

ONE FARE TO FORT WORTH AND
RETURN.
ANNUAL CONVENTION CATTLE
RAISERS.

On March 6th and 7th the Great Rock
Island Tour will sell tickets to Fort
Worth, Texas, and return at one fare good
for return until March 14th. For particu-
lars write the undersigned or call at Rock
Island depot, A. E. COOPER, D. P. A.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS
by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their
CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with
PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE
CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS
ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is
the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold
by druggists in every part of the world.
Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's
Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.

People really ought to have better sense
than they have.—Athenian Globe.

HOTEL CAREY.



Rates: \$2 and \$3 per day.
B. L. EATON, Proprietor.

Notes for the Cyclers

BETTER JUVENILE WHEELS.
There is a marked improvement in this
year's juvenile wheels, and they will be
sold at prices in keeping with the decline
in wheels for adults. A popular price for
first class juvenile wheels is \$25. A dealer
who received a shipment of 1898 juvenile
wheels says: "Had I obtained these
wheels before Christmas I could have
sold hundreds of them at current prices.
If the factories and makers had been able
to supply us with them last year we could
have sold thousands. The juvenile bi-
cycle has been a problem that many a
good father has found difficult of solution.
Men with limited incomes who had several
children all wanting bicycles had a pretty
hard time in previous years with the ques-
tion of cost. This year the boys' and
girls' wheels will be an important factor
in the bicycle market."

NEW CYCLE ENGINEERS.

The extensive manufacture of bicycles
has developed the cycle engineer, who is
specially versed in the mechanics that
relate to the construction of bicycles.
Recently an English "Institute of Cycle
Engineers" has been formed by promi-
nent experts in this line. The member-
ship is to be limited strictly to experts,
and the object of the Institute is to ad-
vance rather than commercial, although
the discussions of the Institute will be of
great value to the various companies
with which its members are connected.
Periodical meetings will be held at which
new designs, new patterns and new in-
ventions will be discussed.

CHAINED PEOPLE HOPEFUL.

An agent for a high grade chain wheel
when asked how he expected the chainless
sales to compare with those of the chain
machines, said that of course, there would
be some chainless models sold, but not a
sufficient number to interfere with the
chain wheel. In fact, he said he looked
for a better business for the high grade
chain wheel that is up-to-date and has
been improved on than that of last year.
The agent gave no facts or reasons for be-
lieving so, however.

CENTURY HABIT DYING.

Century runs will not be as popular this
year, and within a very short time they
are expected to die entirely. Ordinary
riders do not believe in them. The task
of riding 100 miles or so is not in the least
enjoyable when runs are made on sched-
ule time. One has no chance to enjoy a
ride under such circumstances, his only
endeavor being to keep up with the bunch.
More pleasure is to be derived from going
out in small parties, dismounting when
and where you please without regard to
time.

TO TEACH ROADS.

A prominent advocate of good roads
claims that ignorance is in most cases re-
sponsible for poor highways. As the ma-
jority of road officers do not know any-
thing about roads, or how to construct
and maintain them economically. In con-
sequence much money is annually wasted
that could have been spent for more good
roads. He believes that all the colleges
should teach practical road making, and
officials selected to build the highways
should be compelled to be graduates of
such schools where teaching road making
is one of the features.

ABOUT EVEN PEDDING.

Most riders would attain greater speed
with less exertion if attention were paid
to even peddling. Many riders are con-
tent to make progress by a series of jerks
at the chain, which is not only bad for
the rider, but the wheel and chain as well.
The correct way to pedal is to push, not
pull, the pedal downward, but pull it up
again. In this way the tension of the
chain may be kept nearly even without
precipitous slackening on the upper side.

NEW IDEAS IN PUMPS.

A new idea in cycle pumps has been
brought out by a prominent firm. In-
stead of the flexible connecting tube be-
tween the pump and the valve, a rubber
cone is slipped over the valve stem and
rests on the rim of the wheel, and the
end of the pump fits on the cone. This
rubber cone is left permanently in posi-
tion on the valve.

LITTLE WHEEL NOTES.

In France the taxes on bicycles are
now \$1.00 on single wheels and \$2.00 on
multiplicies. The duties on imported bi-
cycles and parts have been almost dou-
bled.

The imports of American cycles into
Germany during 1897 amounted to the
value of \$1,200,000.

A new handle bar adjustment has been
formed on the handle bars and is raised
or lowered by a small screw on the
handle bar.

A German manufacturer who asks the
bicycleists of the world to buy his new
music box, designed to be attached to the
handle bars. He claims it to be the best
bicycle accessory ever invented.

It is worthy of note that the monkey-
back rider is becoming less prevalent
on the tubular roads. For the racing man
the extreme stopped position is proba-
bly necessary, but for him that rides for
pleasure it is not only injurious, but fool-
ish.

The chainless is not the only \$125 wheel
on the market for next season. A very
prominent firm of 20 years experience in
the bicycle trade, that is evidently not
scared to death over the big cut in '98
wheels, has a chain racing machine listed
at \$125.

A new foot pump is designed so that
the bracket on which the foot rests may
be folded back out of the way, when not
in use, so that the pump can easily be
carried on the wheel attached to the frame.

A new gear case has a small sliding
panel of celluloid in the center of the
lower portion, which is movable, thus
giving access to the chain. Any dirt that
may have gotten on the chain drops out
on the panel and this can be removed and
cleaned.

SKINS ON FIRE
Shins on fire with torturing, disfiguring,
itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pus-
tular eruptions, instantly relieved by a warm bath
with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of
CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure,
and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Cuticura
BABY'S SKIN
Bath and Hair Purifier and Preserver,
made by CUTICURA SOAP.

Amateur Photographic Points

ABOUT TIMING EXPOSURES.

Sergeant Frederick Jones, in the cur-
rent number of Anthony's Bulletin, gives
some very good advice to amateurs on
the matter of exposure. Nothing definite
can, of course, be written concerning
exposure, because there are no fixed
rules governing it, and to meet with
success in this line practical experience
and a good memory are essential. To
obtain as perfect a negative as possible
by a normal exposure, says Sergeant
Jones, four things must be taken into
consideration: First, the intensity of the
light which illuminates the subject; second,
the sensitiveness of the plate; third,
the character of the subject to be pho-
tographed; and fourth, the effective ap-
erture of the lens. These four things,
and above all the first, must be observed
to get a normal exposure, and by normal
exposure is meant an exposure which
development a negative having the
variations of light and shade similar
to those in the object photographed, and
the detail in the shadows prominent
enough to show up well after printing.
Under the variations of light one must
be possessed of infinitely good judgment
to make a current exposure on every
plate, especially in winter, when the
light is very feeble, and the subject has
to be taken into consideration also. A
very low percentage of failures in this
respect can be insured by the use of the
actinometer or exposure meter. "The ma-
jority of amateurs look upon these instru-
ments with suspicion, but after seeing the
Wynne actinometer put to practical
test and using it for a year," says Ser-
geant Jones, "I have come to the conclu-
sion that it is one of the greatest boons to
photographers ever invented. For use
during the spring, summer and fall it is
perfectly reliable, and will indicate the
correct exposure every time; but during
the cold weather I found, after having
several underexposed plates, that allow-
ance had to be made for the low tempera-
ture by the addition of about half as much
time as the meter indicated." The value
of the light is determined by one move-
ment, and excellent work can be done
with it, notwithstanding the fact that
photographers who are prejudiced against
its use say that it is misleading because
the illuminated atmosphere or white
light, and can be indication to the ef-
fect of the light from the object pho-
tographed. As a matter of fact the ac-
tine rays that illuminate the subject are of
the same value as the light which changes
the paper from its original color to that
of the tints, provided the instrument is
held in the same light as the subject. The
habit should not be formed of using the
meter, every time an exposure is made, as
it causes one to rely upon it entirely, and
by not using judgment gain no experience
in this line. Use it only when in
doubt or under exceptional circum-
stances, and keep a record of the time
of each exposure, and the results, so that
under similar conditions the instrument
will not have to be resorted to.

TONED WITH SINGLE BATH.

Amateur photographers, in the ma-
jority, have heretofore been deprived of the
artistic and permanent prints made by
the professional photographer on aristo
platinotype, on account of the compli-
cated double toning process, which has
been up to the advent of the "single ton-
ing," necessary to its successful manipu-
lation. Inferior papers have therefore been
used rather than run the chances of fail-
ure and so much inconvenience.

"Aristo single toner" combines in one
bath the results of the gold and platinum
baths heretofore employed in the manipu-
lation of aristo platinotype, and brings
the working of this beautiful printing
out process well within the convenience
and ability of every amateur, who is will-
ing to regard a few very simple direc-
tions.

After printing, which should be very
deep, tinting the high lights a little, prints
are swathed through four or five changes
of cold water. Flatten prints a little in
first water, and keep them face down
during the washing. After washing, tone
in the following bath: Water, 20 ounces;
aristo single toner, 1 to 1 1/2 dram. Prints
should be toned 15 minutes until they
appear perfectly clear and bright. Then
wash in clear water, and tone in the
half tones, and are black in the deepest
shadows. When prints are first placed
in the toning bath, they are liable to be-
come a muddy pink in the half tones, and
show unevenness of tone. This need not
cause any uneasiness, sufficient toning
will remove muddiness and produce an
even tone. If prints appear a brownish
black in the deepest shadows, but are
perfectly clear in the high lights and half
tones, the toning may be stopped, as the
brown will change to a pure black in
fixing. It is better to stop the toning
while a little of the brown black remains
in the shadows, as overtoning will cause
flatness and lack of brilliancy in the
finished prints. As prints are taken from
toning bath, place them in a tray of
fresh water, and from ten to fifteen min-
utes in a fixing bath made of one ounce
of hyposulphite of soda to one gallon
of water. Do not use less than one gal-
lon of fixing bath for a gross of 5 by 7
prints. See that prints are well separated
during fixing. After fixing wash one
hour in running water, or ten or twelve
changes if washed by hand. After final
washing mount prints with fresh starch
paste in the usual way. Mounted prints
should be spread out and allowed to be-
come perfectly dry before stacking them
up. Keep a separate tray for toning and an-
other for fixing, and never use either for
any other purpose.

PHOTOGRAPHING HIGH STRUCTURES.

In photographing tall buildings, steeples,
monumental shafts, etc., from the usual
ground level standpoint, if the rising front
on the camera be used the structures will
appear free from all tendency to lean
backward, even if the swing back was not
used when the pictures were taken. The
usual course of procedure in taking this
class of photographs has been to tilt the
camera as much as one prefers, provided
the back is kept vertical. A much better
course is to keep the camera level and the
back square with it and raise the front
sufficiently to include the desired view.
But it all depends upon the lens. If your
lens be capable of covering with good de-
finition a larger plate than the one with
which you are working, as most modern
lenses are when stopped down—and they
must be stopped down for this work—the
rising front should be used and the
swing back ignored. If the lens will
not do this you are handicapped by a
poor tool, and the only way to obtain
such photographs is to tilt the camera
and use the swing back.

Bloodless Zola Duel in Paris.

Paris, Feb. 28.—Georges Clemenceau
and M. Drumont, editor of the Libre Parole,
fought a duel this afternoon with pistols
at Parc Aux Princes. Six shots were ex-
changed without result. The dispute was
brought about by an article on the Zola
trial published in the Libre Parole.

News of Recent Science

PECULIARITIES OF SPIDERS.

A very interesting chapter is devoted to
spiders and other insects of the same or-
der, in Dr. Shufeldt's work on Natural
History of the United States. An engag-
ing trait about the female spider of the
family dolomedes may not be generally
known. Madame, who is much the larger
and more powerful member of the house-
hold, often develops such exuberant fond-
ness for paterfamilias as to make a meal
of him. Sometimes she is so fond of him
for him; at others she seizes him in the
very act of devouring another. Being
conscious that he possesses a truly
fatal gift of beauty, he is wary and cau-
tious in approaching his mate.

In some species, however, the two sexes
live in great harmony, even peacefully oc-
cupying the same cell. Most of them ex-
hibit a great affection for their young.
"In the case of nearly all of them, they
are both careful and skillful in attacking
and capturing their prey, and many of
them possess an intelligence quite equal
to that exhibited on the part of some
ants. Speaking of ants reminds me of
those interesting cases of protective mim-
icry in spiders, for in Brazil, in certain
localities, there are species of ants and
species of spiders so much alike that the
ordinary observer can by no means tell
them apart. Some species are so closely
resemble beetles or even small mollusks,
and there is one species so much like a lit-
tle crab that most people would declare
it was a crab. Certain insectivorous birds
often feed upon spiders, but other spiders
are so protected by spiny outgrowths, or
laced in dense horny armor, that the fea-
thered denizens of the air let them alone.
Many reptiles and small mammals are
also fond of spiders, and some spiders
kill and devour each other, and other
insects also kill them. When col-
lecting, years ago, in Louisiana, I found
that one of the best places to look for
spiders was in the newly formed nests
of the so-called "mud-daubers"—a kind of
wasp. These insects stung spiders, par-
alyzed them, and then sealed them up in
their nests as a food supply for their
young."

STEAMER BLOWN ASHORE

Several Soldiers Killed on the O-
regon at Juneau Flats.
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 28.—The steamer
Topeka arrived here tonight from Juneau,
Alaska. The officers of the Topeka report
that by a terrific wind storm at Juneau
last Sunday the steamer Oregon was
blown ashore on Juneau Flats.

She was lying in Juneau harbor when
the gale struck her and after straining at
her anchors for some time she began to
drag, and then at a tremendous speed she
was hurled on the flats. Several soldiers
were hurled bodily against the side of the
vessel, and some were killed.

HOT CAMPAIGN IN LONDON

Over the Election of Members of the County Council.

London, Feb. 28.—London is in the throes
of the hottest campaign in its history,
the contest for seats in the London county
council completely throwing into the
shade even the keenest-fought general
parliamentary elections. For three weeks
past the fight has been raging like a
bonfire in the heart of the metropolis.
Scores of meetings, attended by cabi-
net ministers and "front-benchers" of
both parties. Peers and peeresses, com-
moners, clerics, publicans, officers, diplo-
mats, judges, doctors and labor agitators
are all involved. For the 118 seats to be
filled on March 3, there are 240 candi-
dates, including a few independents.

National issues have been included in
the fight in a manner hitherto unknown
in municipal politics. Until now it has been
a square battle between the Unionists and
Liberals, under the titles of "Moderates"
and "Progressives." Both sides have
been attempting to draw an analogy be-
tween the opposition's aims and those of
Tammany Hall, parading as an awful
example of the corruption which may be
expected in London when the other side
will get in power. Barrels of money are
being spent on both sides. Gangs of
roughs have been hired to break up meet-
ings and hundreds of disreputables are
being brought into London from else-
where to impersonate voters who are at
present at sea or otherwise incapacitated
from voting in person. James Bryce, mem-
ber of parliament for the south division of
Aberdeen, Liberal, author of "The Ameri-
can Commonwealth," etc., and the presi-
dent of the board of trade in the Rose-
berry ministry, has been in the thick of
the fight, telling every one what he
knew about Tammany.

Referring to the charge of Sir John
Lubbock, M. P. for London university,
Liberal Unionist, that the extravagance
of the municipal government of New
York under Tammany is due to commercial
enterprise and financial speculation, he
said:

"A more strictly practical body of men
than the boss and his henchmen have not
existed in the world, whether for salaries
or jobs."

The campaign is not lacking in amus-
ing incidents. John Burns, the labor
leader, in a recent speech, referred to the
peasants who have been canvassing in the
Battersea district as "scanted Deliahs."

Tuesday, after a hard day's canvass,
Lady Denbigh dropped into the London
county council tea room to get a cup of
tea. Mr. Burns was in an adjoining room
and Lord Denbigh, slapping him on the
shoulder, invited him into the tea room,
to the delight of all the councillors, and
said: "Allow me to introduce you to one
of the 'scanted Deliahs.'"

SELF-HYPNOTISM

Is Practiced Unconsciously by People Day by Day.

In order to continue a habit, some peo-
ple will put up with more misery day by
day than they would stand for any other
cause.

For instance a man may have daily
twinges of neuralgia or stomach trouble
or weakness of the heart, all having their
origin in a disarranged nervous system,
and he will tell many times that he could
be rid of his misery by leaving off the
drugs, tobacco and coffee that cause the
trouble. But he stoutly asserts that they
don't hurt him and are not the cause of
his trouble. "Why," one man said, "I
left off coffee and tobacco once for two
weeks and I felt like a fighting cock, but
I couldn't stand the powerful desire and
had to take them up again."

Such experiences show the real hypno-
tic character of habit and these habits
are, to an extent, breaking down. As a
man shakes off the hypnotism he clearly
sees that bounding health and the ability
to hold up one's head like a man, to do
one's life duty and have the ability to
carry out business projects successfully
is worth more than all the habits
on the face of the earth which could
daily sicken and ails and an ever increas-
ing inability to make things go.

Man's great object in life is happiness
and to portray as nearly as possible the
perfect man designed by the Creator.

Narcotic habits, like coffee and tobacco,
break him down by as sure a law as that
by which the sun rises each morning. It
is easy to break the spell of coffee if
Perfum Food is used. Perfum Food is
properly bottled it has the color and fla-
vor of Java coffee and yet contains nothing
but the most powerful food elements se-
lected with especial reference to their
ability to restore the delicate tissue
in brain and nerve centers. The trade
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Royal makes the best pure, wholesome and delicious.



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EIGHT-HOUR LAW GOOD

As Relates to Workmen in Utah Smelters.

Washington, Feb. 28.—In the supreme
court today an opinion was handed down
in the case of E. F. Holden vs. the Sheriff
of Salt Lake county, Utah, involving the
constitutionality of the territorial law fix-
ing a day's work in smelters and mines
in the territory at eight hours. Holden was
arrested for violating the law and sent-
enced to imprisonment for the offense.

BUSINESS IS SLOW POISON

State Has a Right to Protect the Citizen's Health.

He brought the case to the supreme
court in an effort to secure a writ of error
on the ground that the law was unconsti-
tutional in that it was calculated to de-
prive a citizen of life or property without
due process of law. The court held that
such was not the case, but that the law
was an exercise of the state's police pow-
ers. Justice Brown said in passing: "The
case that it was not the intention of
the court to pass generally upon the
constitutionality of eight-hour laws, but
that in so far as state laws were exerted
for the protection of the lives, the health
or the morals of a community there could
be no doubt of their propriety or of their
constitutionality. There could be no doubt
of the exceptional and unhealthful char-
acter of work in smelters or mines be-
cause of bad air, high temperature and no-
xious gases, and hence the wisdom of the
state legislation. The decision of the su-
preme court of Utah was affirmed in to-
day's decision."

STEAMER BLOWN ASHORE

Several Soldiers Killed on the O-
regon at Juneau Flats.
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 28.—The steamer
Topeka arrived here tonight from Juneau,
Alaska. The officers of the Topeka report
that by a terrific wind storm at Juneau
last Sunday the steamer Oregon was
blown ashore on Juneau Flats.

She was lying in Juneau harbor when
the gale struck her and after straining at
her anchors for some time she began to
drag, and then at a tremendous speed she
was hurled on the flats. Several soldiers
were hurled bodily against the side of the
vessel, and some were killed.